

## HOWITZERS CAMP AT HALF-WAY HOUSE

Small City of Tents Lit Up by Camp Fires.

## FORCED MARCH TO BREAK RECORD

Crack Command Will Have to Travel Twenty-Six Miles a Day to Reach Jamestown in Time for Virginia Day and Pass in Review.

"CAMP MYERS," NEAR HALF-WAY HOUSE, June 7.—Around a blazing camp-fire the officers and men of the Richmond Howitzers are sitting to-night, full of enthusiasm over the march which was begun this morning, and which is to end on Wednesday, "Virginia Day," at Camp John Smith, near the Exposition grounds.

Though the distance covered to-day was not as great as was expected, the fact does not belong to the battery, but rather to the delay in procuring horses, which consumed three hours of valuable time. The men are all well, and the horses have settled down to work, so that to-morrow it is hoped that thirty miles will be accomplished, a record march for artillery in America.

Captain Myers appreciates the fact that the task of marching 128 miles over rough roads with untired horses within five days is a difficult one, but he has such confidence in his officers and men that he feels sure the command will report in time to pass in review before Governor Swanson on Lee Parade next Wednesday.

If the feat is accomplished the battery will be heralded as the crack artillery organization of the United States, and will have surpassed any march made by the field artillery of the regular army.

The rations served to-night were well prepared, and the men's appetites showed their healthy condition. An early start will be made in the morning, and the march will be continued to cut down the distance to the city on Hampton Roads.

Watched With Interest.

The march from Richmond to Camp John Smith, at the Jamestown Exposition, is exactly 128 miles, and over which the battery will travel with reputation for bogs, ruts and other difficulties that are to be met on this reason the attempt is being watched not only by the artillery of other States, but by the War Department and the officers of the regular army.

Without any preparatory marches, without training, and without traveling over roads which are strange to every officer and man in the command, the Howitzers will cover themselves with glory if they succeed in reaching Camp John Smith by the morning of next Wednesday in time for the great parade on Virginia Day.

Determined To Do It.

It is conceded by experts that a march of twenty miles a day is excellent for a battery, and the Howitzers are determined to make a record, to travel in four and a half days, or an average of twenty-six miles a day.

Captain Myers says he will accompany the march, and all who know the officers and men of the crack artillery organization feel sure he will succeed even against such fearful odds.

The First Day.

That Captain Myers has started right is appreciated by those who are experts, for instead of rushing his command, he made a short march on the first day, getting the men and horses into the march, and then followed a long journey on the first day. The men are in fine spirits, and already the horses are getting down to steady work.

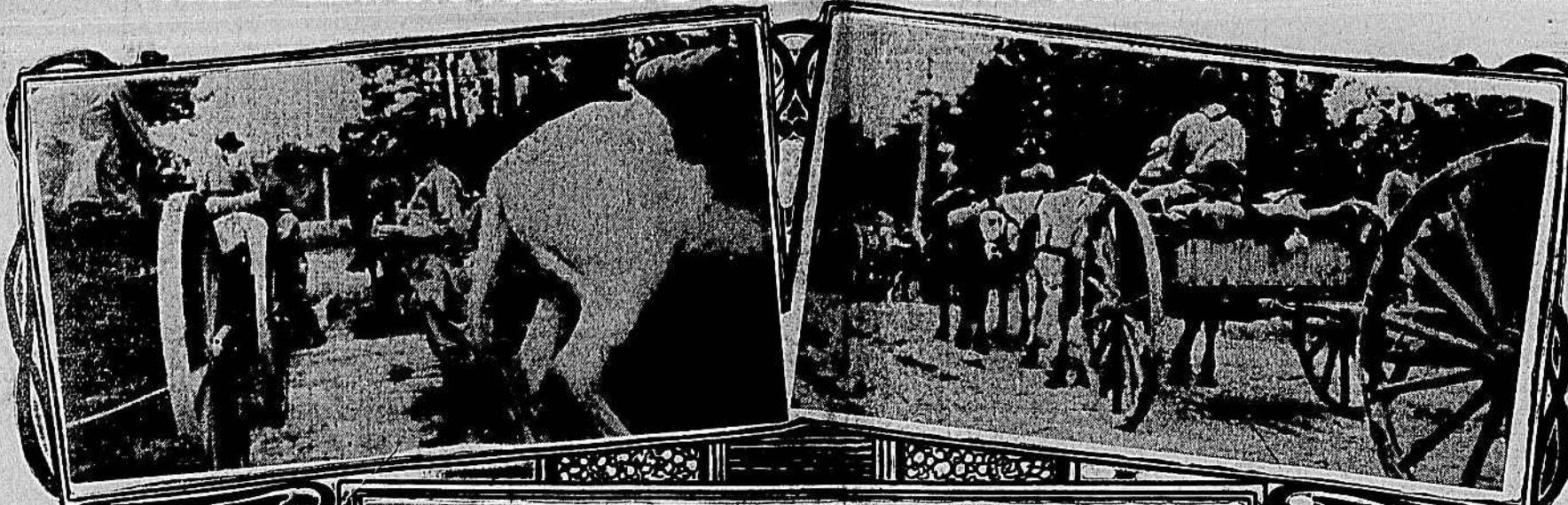
The command in camp to-night are four officers, eighty-eight men and three servants, with seventy-eight horses and mules. The officers are Captain Myers, commanding; Captain Worthington, adjutant; First Lieutenant Edmund Taylor, and Surgeon Charles Second Lieutenant Rees was too ill to accompany the battery, but hopes to join his men at Jamestown.

The equipment consists of four field pieces, four caissons, one traveling forge, two battery wagons and three army escort wagons, all of them of the latest type and identical with those in use in the regular army.

Trouble Getting Horses.

The difficulty that stands most in the way of success is the lack of proper horses for the field pieces and caissons, the battery having had to take what it could get rather than wait it was.

## HOWITZERS LEAVING RICHMOND AND ON MARCH THROUGH CHESTERFIELD



Watering field artillery horses at Fall-Ing Creek. Captain Myers in foreground.

## HARRIMAN EXEMPT FROM PROSECUTION

President Agrees to Withdraw Pending Criminal Action.

## HELD CONFERENCE OF WAR

Determined, However, to Prosecute Anthracite Coal Roads.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—That E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, is immune from criminal prosecution as the result of his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission in New York, recently, that the question of prosecution of bituminous coal-carrying railroads should be left in the hands of the Attorney-General, and that prosecution of the anthracite coal roads will begin in Philadelphia, probably next week, were conclusions reached at a notable conference at the White House to-night.

The Harriman case and the cases of the coal-carrying roads were discussed for three hours by President Roosevelt, five members of his Cabinet, two members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and special counsel for the government.

Following the general conference, Attorney-General Bonaparte remained with the President to discuss the so-called "harvester trust." It is thought not unlikely that the question of prosecution of that organization will be left in the Attorney-General's hands.

Took Wide Range.

The discussion took a very wide range. Much of the time was given to the Harriman-Alton deal. Every phase of that transaction was thoroughly gone over and discussion was participated in more especially by the President, Mr. Kellogg, Attorney-General Bonaparte, Commissioners Knapp and Lane. The conclusion was promptly reached that, however damaging the evidence might be against Mr. Harriman, the testimony he had given in the Interstate Commerce investigation had given him complete immunity from criminal prosecution.

After leaving the White House, Attorney General Bonaparte was in conference with Attorney-General Bonaparte at the Department of Justice for more than an hour.

He refused to discuss this conference, and the only comment Mr. Bonaparte would make was: "The conference, regulated to matters pending in Mr. Sims's office, at Chicago."

The Roads Involved.

The roads involved in the coal-carrying case include the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill; the Philadelphia and Reading; the Lehigh Valley; the Delaware and Hudson; the New York, Susquehanna and Western; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the Erie.

The Pennsylvania and one or two other roads may become involved as the suit progresses, but at this time no formal complaint will be filed against them.

Where to Get the News When It Really Is News

MORGAN STAYS EPISCOPALIAN

MORGAN SECURES RUTHERFORD HOUSE



HOWITZERS AT ARMY IN RICHMOND, PREPARING TO LEAVE ON LONG TRIP.

## FLAT REDUCTION IN THE GEORGIA RATE

Commission Orders Two Cents a Mile on Two Leading Railroads.

## GRADED RATE FOR OTHERS

ATLANTA, GA., June 7.—The State Railroad Commission announced to-day a flat reduction in railroad passenger rates. Commissioners Hill and Stevens favoring the reduction and Commissioner Brown making a minority report. The rates established by the commission are as follows:

A flat two-cent rate for the Atlanta and West Point and Western and Atlantic Railroads.

A flat two and a half-cent rate for the Central of Georgia, Southern, Seaboard Air Line, Georgia Southern and Florida and the Alabama Great Southern Railroads.

All other roads in the State, with few unimportant exceptions, will charge the present rate of three cents a mile.

## HORSE THROWS KING; HE ESCAPES HARM

BELGRADE, SERBIA, June 7.—While King Peter was out riding to-day, his horse became balky and the King was thrown from the saddle. He was badly shaken, and returned to the palace in an electric car. His injuries, however, are not serious.

## AIRSHIP GOEDET FALLS; TOTAL WRECK

Captain Goedet, Gallant Frenchman Who Invented It, Has Narrow Escape.

## AMERICANS RESCUE HIM

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NORFOLK, VA., June 7.—After colliding with a tall tree shortly after leaving the Exposition grounds for a sail about 6 o'clock this afternoon, the airship Goedet, Captain Eugene Goedet, master, landed in Hampton Roads a complete wreck, near the starboard side of the United States battleship Alabama. Captain Goedet, who kept cool and made a gallant effort to save his ship, was rescued from the water by sailors from the Alabama, but how he escaped when the airship fell in the Roads, is one of those things commonly spoken of as being miraculous.

The American sailors played no small part in the performance of the miracle, for scarcely had the airship landed before a crew of them were going to the rescue, hauling him out of the wreckage and had him safely aboard the Alabama.

The airship will unlikely ever fly again, for struggle as it may seem, the ship went down. That, too, the sailors made a gallant effort to rescue.

Many Rescue Crews Start.

Rescue crews also started out from other ships in Hampton Roads when the Goedet fell, but the Alabama boys, being the nearest, did the work. The wild flight of the Goedet was witnessed aboard every one of the two score or more American and foreign vessels now at anchor in Hampton Roads, and the airship and her lone navigator were the subject of interest and sympathy aboard all of them.

It was the first and last voyage of the Goedet. The vessel was brand new and only had been experimented with before by her owner and navigator, who designed and built her. It was a handsome machine.

Of the thousands who saw Captain Goedet collide with the tree, few of them could see the ship after it had passed around the tree top on its uncontrollable flight, subjecting her navigator to great peril.

## PASTOR CALLED TO ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Rev. Mr. Guthe Will Take Charge in September—Mr. Schmidt to Supply Pulpit.

The congregation of St. John's German Evangelical Church, of this city, has extended to Rev. Mr. Guthe, of Annapolis, Md., a call to the pastorate of that church, made vacant by the death of Rev. Paul T. Monzel, D. D. Rev. Mr. Guthe has accepted the call, but cannot come to Richmond to assume the duties of the pastorate before about September 1st.

Mr. George F. Schmidt, a student at the Concordia Seminary, where he will be graduated June 14th, has been secured to supply the pulpit during the summer and until the arrival of the new pastor. Mr. Schmidt will arrive at the seminary. He is a forceful preacher, and is also a fine singer, having a tenor voice of excellent quality.

## WOODYARD'S SLAYER COMMITS SUICIDE

George W. Fairfax, Held for Murder of Merchant, Drinks Ounce of Strychnine.

## BAD FEELING BETWEEN MEN

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] LEESBURG, VA., June 7.—George W. Fairfax, of Farr, committed suicide this morning at the county jail at Fairfax Courthouse, Va., where he was confined, charged with the murder on Wednesday of Isaac F. Woodyard, a prominent merchant and postmaster at Farr.

Fairfax was searched when arrested by Sheriff Allison, and nothing was found on his person to excite suspicion. The suicide was committed by drinking an ounce of strychnine, which he had concealed in his shoe, and the empty bottle was found outside of his cell at an early hour this morning, when his body was discovered. The murder for which he was arrested was deliberately planned and apparently without provocation. Ill feeling is believed to have existed between the two because of the location of the Farr post-office, which Fairfax, who was the mail carrier, desired changed.

Wednesday evening about mail time Fairfax was in the post-office, and several eye-witnesses, entered Woodyard's store, and, without warning, fired a shotgun at Woodyard, who was unaware of his presence, and who was in the act of making entries in his ledger, leaning over his counter when shot. The entire load entered his left breast above the heart, killing him instantly. Fairfax attempted to escape, and shot at several other persons before he was arrested. Fairfax has had a bad reputation; had been adjudged insane, and recently attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself.

Mrs. Fairfax, who was about forty years of age and married, Woodyard was highly esteemed, and leaves a large family. This murder and suicide is the fourth that has occurred in Fairfax county within the last month.

## THINK DEATH WAS ACCIDENT

Relatives of Mrs. Patterson Doubt the Suicide Theory.

## CHILD WAS NOT POISONED, SAYS HE

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] BALTIMORE, MD., June 7.—Relatives of Mrs. Olivia Margaret Patterson, who shot herself in the home of Mrs. Julian J. G. McShane yesterday afternoon, believe the shooting was accidental. Mr. Cary Ruffin Randolph, of Charlottesville, Va., a son-in-law, told of a peculiar incident in connection with the tragic death of Mrs. Patterson. The deceased was about forty years of age, and married. Woodyard was highly esteemed, and leaves a large family. This murder and suicide is the fourth that has occurred in Fairfax county within the last month.

Mr. George F. Schmidt, a student at the Concordia Seminary, where he will be graduated June 14th, has been secured to supply the pulpit during the summer and until the arrival of the new pastor. Mr. Schmidt will arrive at the seminary. He is a forceful preacher, and is also a fine singer, having a tenor voice of excellent quality.

## MRS. AYRES SILENT, PENDING HER SUIT

Unwilling to Discuss Incident in Absence of Husband.

## NOW IN LAWYER'S HANDS

Incensed for Being Denied Admittance to West Point Grounds.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 7.—In the absence of her husband, who had gone to New York for the day, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ayres declined to-day to discuss the details of the suit for damages which it is reported she is about to bring against several high officers at the Military Academy. Mrs. Ayres said that the case is now in the hands of a New York lawyer, and the formal details of the suit soon will be served. If the case comes to trial, it is believed that some interesting side lights will be thrown on the social life at the academy. Under ordinary circumstances, any misunderstanding in which the officers of the academy or their wives might become involved would be thrashed out before a court martial, and the testimony never would be published. In this case, however, appeal is to be made to the civil courts, and any testimony probably will be given in public.

Mrs. Ayres is the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Ayres, who returned Saturday on leave of absence, following duty in the Philippines, and is now stationed at the academy. She resides just outside the reservation, in Highland Falls, and under a recent order issued upon request of the academy officials, Mrs. Ayres is denied the privilege of visiting the academy grounds. The order of prohibition, which is said to have a large place in Mrs. Ayres's complaint, in support of her suit for damages, does not apply to her husband or to her son, who is a cadet at the academy. The order of prohibition against Mrs. Ayres, which was issued before her husband had returned from the tour of duty in the Philippines, followed a long period of misunderstanding between Mrs. Ayres and the academy officials. The facts in the misunderstanding are disputed, and it is believed that interesting testimony may be introduced by both sides to the contention should the case come to trial.

How Trouble Started.

The trouble started at West Point on Easter Sunday, when Colonel Howze unexpectedly ordered that the visiting young women remove the overcoats of the cadets.

It is stated that the differences between the Ayres and those opposed to them are the outcome of personal jealousies incident to army life, and the trial of Mrs. Ayres's suits promise most interesting revelations.

Jealousy on the part of some "in soldiers' against a fighter, and on the part of "wall-flowers" against "social favorites." That's the whole thing in a nut shell," say those conversant with the real facts in the case.

Colonel and Mrs. Ayres have a charming daughter, Miss Emily Ayres, who is by all acknowledged the belle of the Point, and a son, Fairfax Ayres, at present a cadet in the Academy. The mother and daughter reside at Highland Falls adjoining the Academy. They are daily visitors to the academy and friends on the grounds. The War Department order if carried into effect, will prevent Mrs. Ayres going on to the government reservation at any time and for any purpose whatever. The order did not include Miss Ayres, Mrs. Colonel Ayres, who just returned from three years' duty in the Orient.

"Oh, the outrage," said Mrs. Ayres.

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## CHEMIST FAILS TO FIND EVIDENCE OF DRUG, AND DR. ROWLAND IS PROMPTLY DISCHARGED

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] HENDERSON, N. C., June 7.—The preliminary trial of Dr. D. S. Rowland, held to-day at the courthouse, before W. B. Gary, Justice of the peace, Professor Withers, chemist, of Raleigh, being present. There being no evidence of poison in the child's stomach, Dr. Rowland was released, and returned to Raleigh of his own accord, and will undergo a trial in the case of Engineer Strange.

## ORCHARD CLINGS TO HIS BLOODY STORY

Shaken at Times, Assassin Swears Again He Was Paid to Murder.

## DEFENSE SEEKS TO DISCREDIT IT

Witness Offended Because He Had to Blow Up Mines, When Others Had Easier Work in Wrecking Trains. Admits Readiness to Kill.

BOISE, IDAHO, June 7.—Counsel for William D. Haywood continued their attack on the testimony of Harry Orchard at both sessions of the trial to-day, and contended their strongest assault on the events beginning with the explosion in the Vindicator mine and ending with the earlier meetings between the witness and the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver. To the extent that traffic with "the other side" in the war of labor and capital in Colorado was discredited, they succeeded in discrediting the witness.

Taking up the admission that Orchard made in direct examination that he had been treacherous to his comrades in Cripple Creek by tipping off a train-wrecking plot, they developed the fact that Orchard entered the employ of D. C. Scott, who had charge of the railway detectives. Orchard said that with Scott he had met K. Sterling, a detective in the employ of the Mine Owners' Association, and that Scott had paid his expenses and accompanied him to Denver on the trip when he first had met Moyer and Haywood. He said that he had agreed to report to Scott, but that he was lying to him, never intending to make reports to him, and never did make reports. The defense also tried to show that because he stood in with the other side, Orchard was never molested by the militia in Cripple Creek during the strike.

Orchard admitted that Scott had told him that if the militia interfered with him he was to send for him, and that the militia never did interfere with him or search his house.

Wanted Simple Murder.

Orchard said he went to Scott first, because he had not been paid for his work at the Vindicator mine, and he was jealous because he was given hard work like the Vindicator job, while other men got the simple task of train-wrecking by dynamiting railroads. Crimes, great and small, were added to Orchard's record to-day. The Cripple Creek woman with whom he committed bigamy had three sons; Orchard stole two cases of powder from the Vindicator mine; he was a member of one of the bombs thrown into the Vindicator coal pile, and he told a lie.

The defense endeavored in various ways to throw the shadow of doubt and improbability around the whole Vindicator story, and the alleged connection of Mr. Davis and William Easterly with the affair, and the circumstances under which Orchard testified he met Moyer and Haywood, and was paid for the commission of the crime, and to discredit Orchard's story that he was sent back to Cripple Creek with unlimited credit and orders to commit any act of violence that he cared to. They confronted Orchard with Easterly and Owey Barnes, and asked the way for the contradiction by them of the story told by Orchard, and several times during the day paved the way for the contradiction of his testimony on material points. Orchard stood the test and strain very well, and held tenaciously to the story he told yesterday.

Moyer Afraid of Thugs.

Suddenly toward the close of the day the defense took up the trip Orchard made to Southern Colorado with Moyer in the early part of 1905, and showed that Moyer feared to go south unguarded because "mine owner officials" thugs, "had beaten up innocent union men and had sent for Orchard to aid in protecting him."

It was agreed that they should carry out-of-shot guns and sit in the center of the railroad; that if they were attacked they could defend themselves. Attorney Richardson, in questioning the witness made it very clear that this had been a perfectly straight proposition "free from any fake."

Beginning the Story.

When Orchard resumed the stand this morning Attorney Richardson began at once a rapid fire of questions. Before answering, Orchard asked permission to correct two statements of yesterday. He said he had neglected to give the name of his sixth sister, Minnie Hirsley, who married a man named Rogers, and who lives in New York State. Orchard also said that he stated yesterday that he had no part in the wood business in Burke, Idaho. He remembered to-day that there were two men to whom he owed money, and to whom he had promised an interest in the business. While Orchard was making the latter statement, Richardson interrupted him with a question.

The attorneys for the State at once objected to counsel cutting the witness off. Orchard also protested to the court, saying he would like to have the opportunity to state his answers before being interrupted.

"We both can't talk at the same time," he said to Mr. Richardson, "and yesterday you asked me new questions before I could answer the old ones."

Counsel Excited.

Counsel again joined in the protest, and Mr. Richardson became somewhat excited, declaring that, if it was the purpose of counsel to start a row between him and the witness, he thought they might just as well have it out at once.

"The witness will be allowed to answer the questions without interruption," said Judge Wood sternly, and the examination proceeded.

Orchard admitted that while he was in the Idaho mining country, he became quite a gambler, playing poker most of the time. He was asked how he voted the day the unions decided to

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